64-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFUSE TO RENT HOMES TO NEGROES

JAN 18 1941

JAN 25 1941

LOS ANGELES, Jan. (ANP) —Urged by local leaders to persist in their attempts to secure apartments in the large Ramona Housing project finished last week, it is expected that a court case will soon develop over the well-built modern and reasonably rented dwellings.

Built as it was with public funds and designed to ease the congestion suffered by slum dwellers, C. H. Fennel, executive director of the project, has decreed "no Negroes shall live here." Affidavit of this answer was made last week by the first colored citizen who sought a more decent place to live and since then others have made sworn statements to that effect.

The applicant first approached Raymond Nelson, housing manager of the authority but he avoided committing himself and referred the home-seeker to Fennel.

"Negroes are going to have a project built for them, so you'll just have to wait for it," bluntly replied this individual. By the Negroes' project he meant the recently sanctioned buildings to be erected in the suburb of Watts, which is thickly populated by Negroes. Colored lawyers are at present searching the laws for grounds for action to be taken against the officials in charge of Ramona.

CALIFORNIA

Restrictive Covenant Opposed By Cal. Whites

Savannah Journal—Savannah, Ga.

APR 12 1941

BERKLEY, Calif. —(ANP)— When a prominent group of white home owners living in the exclusive northerly section of the city learned that petitions were being circulated which by a covenant would limit the area exclusively for the residence of Caucasians they issued a statement opposing such a plan.

APR 12 1941

Their tatement declared in part: "When millions of young men, non-Caucasian as well as Caucasian, are being asked to make great personal sacrifice to defend democracy, it is asking little enough that we of the older generation, which largely constitutes the property holding group, should take a stand against discrimination on the home front."

Pointing out that restrictive covenants are legal, but that their use to enforce racial segregation is felt by many to be an abuse of their legal precedent, the signers of the statement said: "We wish publicly to state our opposition to such discrimination and invite those who share our views to register them with us in order that we may strengthen one another in standing against what seems a direct challenge to a fundamental American doctrine."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Whites Object To Brother Of Film Actress

LOS ANGELES, (ANP)—The perplexing problem of the right of a Negro to occupy the home he has purchased will be aired again today when Sam (Deacon) McDaniel, veteran movie actor, and Mrs. Vetress Howell Walker appear in Superior court to answer the suit of a white property owner who seeks to oust them from homes they have purchased in the 3700 block on South Van Ness avenue.

The restrictive covenants upon which the suit has been brought were made in 1925 according to Attorney Loren Miller, who represents the pair. At that time, he said, few, if any Negroes were living west of Western avenue in the area south of Jefferson boulevard and property owners were seeking to prevent them from occupying homes in that area. The case is set for trial in Department One of Superior court.

In the interim hundreds of Negroes have moved west of Western avenue in that area and one of the defenses to be urged in the case is that the character of the entire community has changed to such an extent that the covenant restrictions are no longer valid. A similar ruling was made by Judge George Bullock last year in a case in which he represented the defendants, Mr. Miller said.

Housing Shortage

"The recent surveys have all shown that there is an acute housing shortage for Negroes in the city," Mr. Miller pointed out. "These recurrent efforts to confine Negroes to restricted areas indicate that the problem is becoming serious and that a renewed fight must be made to break restriction covenants and secure a larger housing area," he said.

Also scheduled to appear at the trial and to aid in the defense through the filing of briefs are the American Civil Liberties union and the NAACP whose attorneys, A. L. Wirin and Thomas L. Griffith, respectively, are expected to stress the constitutional issues involved.

The area involved comprises the territory lying between 35th place and Exposition boulevard on Van Ness and Arlington avenues. Many, if not most, of the property owners in the area are willing to let the restrictions lapse and the suit is being pressed by others who are bitterly opposed to any letdown in the fight to prevent Negro occupancy.

——A Colored Judge——

64-1941

Miami, Fla. Herald
June 15, 1941

IRATE CITIZENS FIGHT CHANGES

Zoning Board Establishes Present Limits After Tumultuous Hearing

A demonstrative crowd of 250 Coconut Grove residents roundly cheered the city planning board Monday night as it voted to establish the present recognized boundary as the definite line between white and negro sections of the community and rigidly enforce the ruling.

Two proposals to extend the negro area at Florida avenue between Plaza and Elizabeth streets, with a wall or fence to separate the sections, was buried under an avalanche of boos by the spectators and tossed out by the planning board.

Meeting Turbulent

Members reported the meeting, lasting over two hours, the most demonstrative of any ever held before the city planners. Women spoke as well as men. R. G. Woodhull declared negroes were being misled by "whites who are acting for a profit."

"They say this new line should be established and a new wall would be put up, and they would never encroach again," Woodhull said in solemn tones. "That's exactly what Hitler has said."

Clem Theed, resident and former justice of the peace, cried out that the land company seeking the extension had bought for speculation, "but these good people bought in earnest. The line should stay where it is unless these residents ask that it be moved."

Attorneys Back Proposal

Earl Baum and Victor Griley, attorneys, spoke for the proposal. Their opponents shouted the question again and again:

"Why is the undeveloped property in the negro section not built upon before an extension is asked?"

Oscar Bramlett suggested that one negro resident in the present white area be bought out by other property owners and his lot be returned to white occupancy. He and others disclaimed any racial prejudice, asserting that whites as well as negroes deserve protection.

Robert Fitch Smith, planning board member, offered the motion to establish the negro area definitely within its present boundaries and strictly enforce the rule.

Miami, Fla. Herald
August 15, 1941

WILL PROTEST VILLAGE PLAN

Pinewood Park Residents Call Meeting For Objections To Negro Settlement

Residents of the Pinewood Park section will assemble at 8 p. m. today at the corner of N. W. Seventh avenue and Ninety-fifth street to voice vehement protests against a plan for the creation of a self-contained village for negroes on an L-shaped tract bounded by N. W. Seventh and Seventeenth avenues, Eighty-seventh and 103rd streets.

H. W. Wallace, whose home is at N. W. Seventh avenue and Eighty-eighth street, and V. A. Henson, 9120 N. W. Seventh avenue, reported Thursday that they had collected 1,082 signatures to petitions of protest addressed to the county zoning board, which will conduct a public hearing on the project in the courthouse on Aug. 21.

Miami Shores Considers Plan

The Miami Shores Village Council will consider the plan at its meeting tonight, and the West Little River Businessmen's Association, drawing its membership from the area southwest of the proposed site, has called a public meeting for 8 p. m. Monday in the Pine Grove fight arena.

Wallace and Henson said the adjacent village of El Portal already had protested officially to the county commission and zoning board, and the Miami Junior Chamber of Commerce at a meeting Tuesday night joined in the protest movement.

Development Outside City

Although the proposed development is outside the city limits, Miami city commissioners officially smiled on the plan Wednesday, urging the county zoning board to give it "serious consideration." W. I. Fickling, spokesman for the sponsors, told the city commission the undertaking ultimately would cost $4,000,000, would contain stores, churches and schools and would be separated from surrounding property by "buffer strips" in the form of parks.

The plan calls for immediate construction of 100 one-story houses of concrete block and stucco, some containing one bedroom, some two bedrooms, as the first in a group of 2,000 such houses to be rented to negroes. The initial 100 houses would cost an estimated $230,000.

Miami Fla Hialeah-Review
8-15-41

Pinewood To Fight Negro Housing Unit

Pinewood Park residents, aroused because naval air station authorities had blacklisted two night spots in the area, called for a cleanup of vice at a mass meeting Monday night.

Petitions bearing more than 300 names were exhibited, and C. K. Gillette of 506 N. W. Ninety-ninth street said the requests for a special investigator would go to Gov. Spessard L. Holland as soon as petitions still being circulated are returned.

The group also made plans for combatting a proposed 2,000 unit negro housing development which private interests have planned for the area bounded by N. W. Seventh avenue on the east, Eighty-ninth street on the south, 103rd street on the north and Seventeenth avenue on the west.

Some 200 persons attending the outdoors meeting at N. W. Seventh avenue and Ninety-eighth street declared they would attend a county zoning board meeting at 10:30 a. m. on August 21 in the Dade county courthouse to oppose the building project.

County Commissioner Hugh Peters and I. T. Blount, chief zoning officer for the county zoning board, addressed the gathering, informing its members that they could find remedies to their complaints by protesting the proposed housing project and the renewal of licenses for the two night spots objected to.

The officials said the spots could not be closed except by nuisance complaints filed by citizens. Spokesmen asserted a committee had been to the sheriff's office and County Solicitor Robert R. Taylor with requests for action. Protests against renewal of licenses would be heeded if properly founded, they were told.

J. Maisenbocker, owner of a building in which one of the allegedly objectionable night spots is operated, is one of the petition signers and has refused to renew the operator's lease. His tenant plans erecting a new building, and he and other residents seek to block it.

A special meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association will be called to determine that group's attitude toward vice conditions in Pinewood Park, Mrs. Henry Bishop, president of 512 N. W. Ninety-eighth street, reported at the meeting.

Miami, Fla. Herald
August 14, 1941

BOARD FAVORS VILLAGE PLAN

Zoning Authorities T Study Proposal For All-Colored Area

Miami city commissioner Wednesday smiled upon an ambitious plan to establish a self-contained negro village, which its sponsors said ultimately would cost more than $4,000,000, just beyond Liberty Square.

The commission, by resolution, urged the Dade county zoning board to give "serious consideration" to an application for authority to build the settlement.

"Efficient operation of negro housing projects outside the congested areas of the city will tend to improve the general city plan," the commission declared.

The approval, however, was contingent upon the promoters providing for the complete segregation of the area, and not encroaching in anyway upon N. W. Seventh avenue.

Nearly 300 Acres

W. I. Fickling, spokesman for the sponsors, said the area of slightly less than 300 acres would be bounded by N. W. Eighty-seventh street on the south, 103rd street on the north, Seventeenth avenue on the west, and 410 feet west of Seventh avenue on the east.

Fickling said the settlement would be separated from Seventh avenue by a park and 6-foot wall, with a shopping district within the area itself intervening before the first street of residences.

Federal agencies, including the FHA, had approved the scheme in principle, and material help in financing was being sought, Fickling said. Uniform except as to exterior, the dwellings of concrete would sell for "less than $2,000."

Fickling said it was the promoters' intention to erect churches, schools, stores, and a hotel, all within the settlement. In addition to the buffer on the Seventh avenue side, he said, there would be a 100-foot landscaped strip around the remaining three sides.

Outside City Limits

The area is outside the city limits of Miami.

There are not more than 15 or 18 houses now in the area, said Fickling, and much of the area never has been developed.

The city commission also rescinded last week's resolution revoking a permit for construction of a negro residence at Hibiscus street and Florida avenue in Coconut Grove, and accepted a racial segregation boundary recommended by the planning board.

This boundary allowed the construction of residences, one of which already has been erected and the permit for the second now may be used, for negroes at the southeast corner of Hibiscus and Florida, and opened for negro business the north side of Grand avenue between Hibiscus and Elizabeth streets.

Miami, Fla. Herald
August 22, 1941

Reasonable Ruling

VETO of the proposed new negro subdivision in what heretofore has been white territory is in harmony with previous rulings of the county zoning commission, and should be accepted by promoters of the subdivision.

The zoning board is attempting to follow the system adopted some years ago by the county planning council and if those who desire to help provide better and more adequate housing for our negro residents would study the county plan before launching any more promotional enterprises, everybody would be saved time and money.

After all, it should not be any more difficult to finance a negro development in areas set aside for such things than it is to seek places zoned against negroes.

Miami, Fla. Herald
July 30, 1941

Behind the Front Page

By ELLIS HOLLUMS
Executive Editor The Herald

PLAN of the city and county to join forces in an effort to obtain PWA grant and loan for construction of a million dollar charity hospital out N. W. Seventh avenue at Twenty-eighth street sounds very good, indeed, and I hope it succeeds. At the same time, I'd like to advance a modest suggestion that the best location possible for the hospital would be on N. W. Twentieth street, somewhere between Tenth and Fourteenth avenues—on the south side of the street.

Before you start yelling that the city incinerator is at the corner of N. W. Tenth avenue and Twentieth street, let me interrupt to say that I know it.

But the incinerator has no business at all in that location and ought to be torn down. It is not only an eyesore, but it offends the nostrils and the esthetic sense of everybody who has to pass it, and it is a standing nuisance to all the hundreds of people who have to live within its sphere of baleful influence.

I DON'T remember just when it was that the city established the incinerator at its present location, but it was 'way back when that area was so far out in the country no one ever thought the town would grow up to it. Now it is practically in the heart of town, its stacks have increased to five or seven, Jackson Memorial hospital backs up to it, and hundreds of homes surround it.

The city owns two or three blocks running west from Tenth avenue, and it could be made into a most beautiful hospital site by merely finding another and more remote location for the incinerator. The site would have the additional advantage of putting all our publicly owned and operated hospitals in proximity to each other.

Some years ago Mayor Clifford H. Reeder had a brilliant idea for building a sewage disposal plant, and I am sure he hasn't discarded it entirely. I wish he'd revive it and include in his plans an idea for changing the location of the incinerator.

THE proposed all-charity hospital is an outgrowth of plans prepared last year by a committee of physicians and laymen, who hoped that the county would be willing to take over operation of Jackson Memorial, feeling it would be easier for the county to finance it than the city.

Need for more hospital beds here is so apparent that the veriest tyro can see it, and the county commissioners, when approached by the committee, admitted it. However, the board refused to have anything to do with a hospital that took paying patients.

Lamar Paxson, then chairman, pointed out that the county hospital at Kendall is operated strictly as a charity institution; that he felt the county should keep out of the commercial aspects of running a hospital. He was expressing the views of the whole board, it developed.

That's why the county board is willing now to join hands with the city commission in the present endeavor. The new hospital will not accept paying patients, thus meeting the argument of the county commissioners last year. At the same time, it will provide more beds in Jackson hospital by relieving the city hospital of many charity cases.

But while they are about it, I can't see why they should not do a bang-up job by removing that noisome incinerator to make room for the new hospital.

Every resident of the northwest section would rise up and call the city commission blessed, and everyone who has been a patient at Jackson or had occasion to visit friends there will do likewise.

PEOPLE living east of Red road and south of Thirty-sixth street to Tamiami canal certainly are up in arms about the suggestion that their area be zoned for negro residents, and they are going to put up a stiff fight to prevent it at 11 a. m. next Monday, when the county zoning board will have a hearing on the matter.

They tell me that the New Myami Development Company has purchased more than 500 acres in the area in the hope of convincing the zoning board it should be given over to negroes. Floyd Davis is head of the company and is widely known as a developer of properties for negro use.

We published an item some days ago about Mr. Davis' company purchasing the acreage, but nothing in it conveyed the idea that he planned to sell it to negroes. That comes to my desk as a later development.

Residents of the affected area tell me they will be joined by Curtiss Properties and the village of Miami Springs in their fight before the zoning commission.

As I remarked yesterday, the entire area always has been zoned for whites, and was developed in the 1925 boom for that purpose. Eastern Air Lines passenger station overlooks the projected negro subdivision and it is entirely possible that officials of that line also will interpose objections to it being approved by the zoning board.

Miami, Fla. Herald
September 13, 1941

Zoning Change Hearing Slated

Proposed expansion of the Cocoanut Grove negro section on both the north and south sides will be considered by the city planning board when it meets at 7:30 p. m. Monday on the sixth floor of the county courthouse.

White residents living in the vicinity of the negro district are planning to attend the meeting to object to the expansion plan and request the establishment of a permanent color line between the white and negro sections.

The hearing was called by the planning board to consider establishing a primary fire zone within the secondary fire zone in the negro district. Although it would prohibit the erection of frame buildings, the proposed change would enlarge the present negro district.

Would Allow Construction

The proposed expansion would allow the erection of negro houses on the east 100 feet of a 20-acre tract owned by the Protestant Episcopal Church and lying between Douglas road and Jefferson street and Thomas and unopened Franklin avenues.

It also would allow the erection of negro houses in a controversial area between Grand and Florida avenues and Hibiscus and Elizabeth streets.

Some 70 white residents have signed a petition vigorously protesting the opening of the church tract for negro houses on the grounds it would depreciate the value of their property and there is no need for expanding the negro area.

Miami, Fla. Herald
December 14, 1941

Seek Boundary Line In Miami Negro Areas

Establishment of a definite boundary line between white and negro sections extending north of N. W. Seventh st., between Fourth and Fifth avenues, will highlight a meeting of the Miami planning board at 7:30 p. m. Monday on the sixth floor of the courthouse.

Miami, Fla. Herald
November 23, 1941

NEGRO HOUSING AGAIN BLOCKED

Court Rules Against Opening LeJeune Rd. Area; Appeal Planned

The third attempt to clear the way for establishment of a negro subdivision in LeJeune rd. failed before Circuit Judge Ross Williams Saturday.

John C. Gramling, counsel for Floyd W. Davis, president of New Myami Development, Inc., owners of the land, had previously failed to have the plat recorded by Edmund Friedman, county engineer and zoning director, and later was refused by the county commission.

Gramling then filed a mandamus petition to compel the county commission to record the plat. Judge Williams ruled Saturday that Gramling should have appealed to the zoning appeal board before coming to Circuit court. Gramling said he would carry the case before that board.

The landowners last summer attempted to establish a negro subdivision on a 500-acre tract extending from LeJeune rd. to Red rd., but irate property owners in the vicinity voiced a vigorous protest before the zoning commission and the plan was dropped.

Later, Davis and his associates attempted to record a similar project on a smaller scale, embracing approximately 12 of the 500 acres. It was this plat which Friedman and the county commission rejected.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
November 26, 1941

Designation of Negro Area to Be Protested At Council Today

A delegation of property owners from west of the Orange Blossom Trail near Church Street are expected to appear this morning before council with a petition requesting council to turn down a recommendation made by the city zoning commission and interracial committee designating a 40-acre tract west of the Orange Blossom Trail as a negro residential area.

The delegation contends that there is still room in the present negro section for negro residences without creating a new area across the Orange Blossom Trail and jeopardizing their properties.

Also to come up at Council is the proposed Orange County-Orlando Health, Welfare and Medical Building which, brought up by Dr. Gilbert Osincup last week, was referred to a committee composed of Mayor William Beardall and the heads of city health, welfare and legal departments.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
November 21, 1941

Property Owners Near Proposed Negro Tract To Protest to Council

Property owners living adjacent to a 40-acre tract of land west of Orange Blossom Trail which City Council has under consideration for a negro settlement, are considering a strongly worded petition to Council asking it to turn down the recommendation made by the Inter-Racial Committee and City Planning and Zoning Commission made at a Council executive session last Wednesday, it was learned last night.

There are 13 property owners immediately adjoining the 40-acre tract running from Orange Blossom Trail to Rio Grande, south of Colyer Street to 330 feet south of Carter Street. The property is owned by Ches Magruder.

It was erroneously reported yesterday that Council was considering purchase of the tract. Council does not intend to purchase the property; purchase of any part of it would be up to the negro residents who might build on it through FHA or private financing.

Several members of City Council and the Mayor's office made it clear that Council had not yet taken any final action, preferring to await public opinion before putting it to a Council vote.

64-1941 GENERAL

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Discrimination In Housing Is Ordered Halted

JAN 12 1941

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Discrimination against Negro skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers on defense housing has been banned by an executive order of John B. Carmody, head of the FWA.

Said Carmody: "There shall be no discrimination by reason of race, creed, color of political affiliations in the employment of persons qualified by training and experience for work in the development of defense housing at the sites thereof."

Machinery has been established to impliment the agency non-discriminatory policy to handle specific complaints growing out of possible violations of the order. Regulations have been sent to all contractors on defense housing and Carmody's order has been published in the federal register.

A. J. Sarre, director of personnel, and William Trent, racial relations officer, will give special attention to enforcement of the regulations against discrimination as it applies to the total defense housing program.

At the Urban League meeting Monday, Robert Weaver, commenting on the order, said that wider employment opportunities for colored citizens in federal service here should be attained before the government seeks to enforce such wider employment on contracts throughout the nation.

64-1941
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Subdivision For Negroes Is Opposed

APR 17 1941

Center Hill Residents Appeal to County Commission.

Nearly 100 residents of the Center Hill district appeared before the Fulton county commissioners yesterday morning and objected to a proposed Negro subdivision on Simpson street at West Lake avenue.

After hearing several property owners and representatives of the real estate firm interested in the development, the commission referred the matter back to the county planning commission for a study and report.

Appearing on behalf of the Center Hill district property owners was Dr. C. W. Childs, of the Grove Park Civic League, who claimed that property values in the vicinity would be jeopardized by the project.

APR 17 1941

George Carroll, an attorney representing Robert Freeman, owner of the tract of land in question, pointed out that the subdivision had the approval of the planning commission on March 5. He said the building sites would be restricted to dwellings of a $2,500 minimum cost and would be "models of sanitation and perfection."

APR 17 1941

Property owners interested in the venture were invited to attend a meeting of the Grove Park Civic League next Tuesday evening "to attempt to arrive at an amicable settlement of the issue."

64-1941

ILLINOIS

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Marshall Field Bars Negroes at New Houses

Manager of Chicago Garden Apartments of PM's Owner Admits Open Jim Crow Policy Practised There

By Carl Harris
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, May 13.—Asked if Negroes are barred from the huge Marshall Field Garden Apartments here, A. J. Perkins, manager of the building, replied, "Certainly we discriminate against Negroes."

The Garden Apartments, situated at Sedgewick and Blackhawk Sts., consist of 2,908 rooms and were built as a "slum clearance" project as part of the "philanthropy" of millionaire Marshall Field III who now, through his New York newspaper, PM, is heading a Roosevelt campaign to bring the Negro people into support for the administration's war drive.

The Feld Estate also owns extensive property on this city's South Side in which a rigid Jim-Crow policy exists.

JOB BAN

The discrimination against Negroes which prevails in the Field real estate holdings is identical with the ban on Negroes which prevails in the vast Field department stores, where not a single Negro is employed.

Last week an official of the Field stores said: "We have no policy against Negroes. We just don't hire them."

Field used his PM as an organ for a hypocritical effort last week to explain "why Negroes should support the war." He published a document signed by 60 persons, himself prominently among them, "criticizing" those employers who "obstruct national defense" by barring Negroes from employment.

But no Negro can work for Marshall Field, and no Negro can live in a Marshall Field apartment house.

In addition to the Jim-Crow policies of the Marshall Field holdings, the firm of Marshall Field and Co. was found by the National Labor Relations Board on Dec. 28, 1940, to be guilty of unfair labor practices.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Negroes Winners In Covenant Case

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP) — Circuit Judge George F. Bristow dismissed last week, for want of equity the complaint of the plaintiffs in the now famous restrictive covenant case involving Carl Hansberry which was carried to the United States supreme court. Thus one more step is made in sundering the bars which keep Negroes from getting clear title to real estate in the Washington park area.

The Chicago Title and Trust Company still refuses to give Negroes a title without a restrictive clause which says that Negroes are not to live in or use the property except as servants. This is true in spite of the fact that since the supreme court victory, fully one-third of the 18 square blocks in question have been occupied by Negro tenants.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NAACP WINS RESTRICTIVE COVENANT CASE

The restrictive covenant suit filed last year against Arthur Fenn, 6620 South State street, and Thomas Conroy, white, was dismissed Monday morning, by Circuit Court Judge, Benjamin Eppstein, it was announced by Ira W Williams, president of the Chicago Branch, NAACP.

The suit for possession was filed last year on the grounds that Thos. Conroy, in leasing the premises located at 6620 South State street, was in violation of the restrictive covenant signed by white property owners stating that no Negro could rent, own or otherwise live in the premises except as servants.

Conroy brought his case before the NAACP and Attorneys Irvin C. Mollison and George A. Blakey were assigned to the case to represent the interest of both of the defendants Conroy, who is a police officer, owned the premises and when suit was brought against him and Penn, he immediately sought the assistance of the branch. Attorneys Blakey and Mollison immediately filed their motion to dismiss in the case and the action Monday was the result of their petition

Attorney Mollison was one of the lawyers in the famed Hansberry restrictive covenant case, a suit involving the property located in the Washington Park area and in which the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision which made it possible for Negroes to live in that neighborhood.

Attorney Mollison stated that the plaintiff, Mary I. Abbey, received so much opposition that her lawyers agreed to withdraw the suit and it was dismissed.

64-1941

MICHIGAN

Whites Try To Oust Family

Put On Two-Year Probation

Mrs. Mary Barthwell, 915 Harper, who has been having difficulty with white neighbors for some time, was brought into Recorder's Court this week for failure to report regularly to the Probation Department.

Mrs. Barthwell was placed on probation for two years by Judge Joseph A. Gillis last summer after she had been found guilty of assault on a white neighbor.

The trouble started early this year when neighbors tried to force Mrs. Barthwell, who has lived in the community for a long number of years, to move.

The Barthwells purchased their home when most of the neighbors were colored. During the depression most of the colored families lost their homes and movd away, whites moving in. Since that time Mrs. Barthwell charges that she has been having trouble.

Sunday Mrs. Barthwell appeared before the Crusaders club and related her story. She has also appealed to the Detroit Branch of the NAACP.

NOV 6 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

NEGROES

Not Wanted

In This Block

APR 18 1941

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Thirteen homes of white families in the 2700 block on Park avenue have posted the above sign in their windows and on their porches.

The signs first appeared on Tuesday morning when a woman resident of the block was seen distributing them to her neighbors. Some of the signs were posted immediately. Others went up Wednesday.

This action apparently was taken because two Negro families who moved into the block this winter, have shown no inclination to move although several attempts have been made to "buy them out." There has been no attempt at violence.

The two Negro families in the block are Mr. and Mrs. Steve Blantyre, 2738 Park avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. William McDaniel, 2708 Park. The Blantyres moved into the block in February. The McDaniels moved there in January.

White residents of the neighborhood have been active during the last three months trying to organize an association to prevent Negroes from moving south of Twenty-seventh street.

Plan to Rehabilitate Homes

Attempts have been made to get Negroes to agree not to buy property and move beyond Twenty-seventh street. A company with headquarters at Linwood and Main has been formed by several white men who say that they plan to rehabilitate homes in the areas now occupied by Negroes in the hope that Negroes will have no desire to move south of Twenty-seventh street.

In the meantime, Negro families have gone ahead buying available homes in the 2700 block of Brooklyn and Park. Only two, so far, have moved in the Park avenue block but all except two of the families on Brooklyn between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets are Negroes.

The houses on Park avenue which have posted signs saying that Negroes are not wanted in the block are 2703, 2709, 2714, 2720, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2734, 7237 and 2739.

APR 18 1941

'Good Neighbors'

Neither of the next-door-neighbors of the Blantyres nor the house directly across the street from them bears a sign. The occupants of those homes have a friendly attitude toward the Blantyres whom they say are "good neighbors."

One neighbor of the Blantyres said that he would sell his home to Negroes if he sees that the neighborhood is going to be occupied predominantly by Negroes. Until that time, he is content to have Negro neighbors who he says are "very nice people."

The apartment building at 2800 Park avenue recently was bought by the association formed by the white residents in an effort to prevent the former owner from turning it over to Negroes. The apartment house across the street at 2701-03 Park also is vacant at the present time.

When reporters and a photographer went to the 2700 block on Park avenue Tuesday afternoon to take pictures of the offensive signs, a woman living at 2731 Park threatened to do bodily harm to them if they took a picture of her house. As the reporter and photographer drove away after getting the pictures, she threw a large rock at the car but missed it.

APR 18 1941

Want Boundary Line

The attempt to make Twenty-seventh street the boundary line between white and Negro families has been made by white residents of the vicinity of that thoroughfare for many years. Some years ago, an organization known as the Linwood Improvement Association was the instigator of such a movement. Meetings were held regularly at the church at Twenty-seventh and Wabash where plans were devised to "keep Negroes north of Twenty-seventh street."

APR 18 1941

The movement of Negroes from the northern to the southern part of the city however has been steady during the last 10 years and as white families vacated property to move even further south Negroes have moved in.

The desire of members of the Linwood Improvement Association and other such organizations has had no influence on the need of Negro families for better housing facilities.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

WHITE OWNERS TRY TO MAKE NEGROES MOVE

Wendell Pryor Defends Right to Live in House He Bought

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — No decision was rendered by Judge Albert Ridge, Wednesday, June 11, in the injunction suit filed by Jesse L. Porter, Hiram M. Box, Clara V. Box and C. R. Dreese against Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pryor 2608 Tracy and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Whalen in division 6. The suit was filed to force the Pryoors to moove from the Tracy address because of a restrictive covenant which was signed in 1921 which says that Negro persons were not to be permitted to live on the property in the 2600 block on Tracy.

JUN 20 1941

The trial began Tuesday morning with Fred Nelson, attorney for the plaintiffs, stating the case, saying that the entire west side of 2600 block on Tracy was under the covenant and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Whalen had been signers of the agreement.

The first suit involving the homes in this block involved Carl Johnson, attorney, who moved into the district, but who was forced to move in December of 1935.

Case Filed in 1937

The Pryors moved into the neighborhood in 1936 and the suit against them was filed in 1937.

In presenting his case, Fred Nelson, attorney for the plaintiffs, presented the original restriction agreement which had been recorded in 1921.

A motion to dismiss the case was made by Kaer P. Vance II., attorney for the defendants which was overruled. Vanice said that no cause for action was filed in the petition.

The case continued throughout Tuesday with real estate dealers being called to the stand by the defense attorney to establish the fact that the neighborhood had Negroes as occupants.

Many city records were entered as evidence in the case by both the defense and the plaintiff's attorneys.

The petitions entered were individual injunction suits filed by the Porter et. al against Emmett Chinn, Gideon W. Brown and the St. Stephen's Baptist church and other occupants of the 2600 block of Negro descent.

The original petition against Carl Johnson in 1935 was also introduced as evidence.

Norman Testifies

On Wednesday morning W. O. Norman, of the City Bond and Mortgage company and president of the company, testified as to the character of the neighborhood. S. W. Bacote, who lives at 2459 Tracy, testified that he had lived in the neighborhood for 21 years and that it was predominately Negro.

Rev. S. S. Myers was called to the Christian church planned to seo in the near future. This church build at Twenty-fifth and the Pa- Carl Johnson in 1935 was also in- the stand and told the court that would serve 1,000 people in the neighborhood.

Emmett Chinn, 2604 Tracy, was called to the stand. He had been filed upon by the group seeking to oust Negroes from the neighborhood.

The Rev. R. J. Jordan, 2600 Tracy, and Dr. D. M. Miller were also called to testify for the defense.

James W. Pryor, one of the defendants in the suit, told the court about the neighborhood. The Pryors, who have lived in the house since 1936, have an indebtedness of less than $400 on the house, which sold for $3,000.

Pryor Last Witness

Pryor was the last witness for the defense.

In the rebuttal, the plaintiff brought Mr. C. R. Dreese and Mrs. Clara V. Box as witnesses.

Both Mr. Dreese and Mrs. Box vigorously told the court that they did not want Negroes in the block.

Mr. Dreese said that he tried "to get them not to sell to colored," meaning the Whalens who sold their house to the Pryors. Mr. Dreese, a plumber, was the circulator of the petition in 1921 to keep Negroes out of the neighborhood. He said he "tried to get as many signers as he could to make it strong."

Mrs. Clara V. Box, 2626 Tracy, who has a rooming house at this address, said that "I would never sell to anyone of the Negro race." 5, via air, to visit her family and Mrs. Box told the court that she is sending her son to college on the proceeds from her rooming house.

Both Mr. Dreese and Mrs. Box talked of conversations with a Mr. Maxwell whom they both thought represented white people, according to their testimony.

After the testimony was presented Judge Ridge gave each side ten days in which to brief the case and present it. He indicated that if there was a change in conditions in the general neighborhood that a decision would be given differing from the one rendered by the supreme court in the John case in 1935, otherwise, this decision would stand.

JUN 20 1941

JUN 20 1941

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pryor, who live at 2608 Tracy, have two small daughters. Mr. Pryor is a teacher of vocational education at the R. T. Coles school, under the NYA setup. He is a graduate of Kansas State college in Manhattan.

JUN 20 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Linwood Improvement Association Protests Negroes in 'White' Area

Appeal to Raise Money for Court Action Meets a Cool Reception

—A KANSAS CITY, Mo., —In the language of the movies, the Linwood Improvement Association rides again! At its call, nearly 100 white residents of the area between 27th and Linwood near Brooklyn assembled in the Central Christian Church, 27th and Wabash, Monday night. The purpose stated was to halt the movement of Negroes which has long since passed the old 26th and 27th street deadline and reached into the 2800 blocks on Brooklyn and nearby streets.

The leading figures of the meeting were Chairman Clark, N. Emerson Paton, executive of the South Central Business group, and a realtor. But for all their efforts to make the audience see what a terrible thing it was for Negroes to get homes near whites, when the motion was made to continue the protest through a committee, only one fourth voted. The rest were apathetic.

Cool on Money-Raising

The proposal that $500 be raised to carry restriction cases to court met with a cool reception. The house at 2501 Chestnut was named as the one to be taken to court.

The general impression of the meeting is of a few asking for money which the majority were not willing to entrust to them.

A few flashes of interest broke out in what was otherwise a dull evening. For instance, a woman with a red hat left before the proceedings ended. Thereupon a member of the audience arose and by identifying her as a well known colored woman set the meeting in commotion. (The identification was incorrect, however.)

Opinions clashed. One woman said of the Negroes, "They are trying to be as good as we are." Another added: "Better!" On the other hand a speaker explained that the pastor of one of the churches on Linwood boulevard whom he had counted on to be our friend," had refused to join in with the movement, explaining, "Let the Negroes come ahead."

Inconsistency Charged

The one moment reminiscent of the old days when improvement association activities were contemporaneous with violence, came at the close. A large man of foreign appearance with a German name suggested bombing. Up to then the strongest statement was that the women use broomsticks to beat up the Negro agents in the sale of this property. The realtor participant was told to his face that he ought to be consistent. The speaker charged him with having sold a Negro a home in the protested area. "Right across from my house," cried the indignant one.

Three members of the committee were named to carry out the purposes of the meeting with two to be chosen later. Dr. Chalmers was named chairman; Ringe, secretary; and Klapmeyer, member.

A letter written by The Call editor on April 19 to N. Emerson Paton was read by him.

The letter:

Dear Mr. Paton:

I thought you would mellow with the years. From what I hear of your position at a recent conference, you are of the same opinion still. I could not help commenting, as you see by the enclosed editorial.

I cannot resist asking you what difference there can be between your idea and the same one when backed by Hitler. Both of you proceed on the idea that one man is better than another and being better has a God-given right to assign a limited status to others.

What solution do you offer Negroes for their housing now that the homes they once occupied in the north and west of the city are being taken from them by the spread of business and the influx of Italians? We act within the law and according to custom. You object to our solution. All right, what is yours?

Must we be hopeless for you to be happy? To me it will always be a mystery why Negroes in the capacity of servants, cooks, maids and chauffeurs are acceptable, but the proximity of a Negro living on a similar level is objectionable. What little life there is in the old idea for which you spoke at the conference will be knocked out when mankind finally disposes of Hitler.

Read the editorial above the one marked. It tells of a relation between the races which is more American, more Christian, and

sentation of popular opera seen in some time. Credit must be given generously to the production staff but in particular to Kai de Vermond, who trained the singers and conducted the orchestra. There were no lapses on the singers' part and the pronunciation of all the cast was exceptionally good."

Bartlett Stars

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Residential Battle Rages In St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, (Special)—The past few days have been eventful ones for Negroes who have recently moved to 4600 block on North Market and, as a result, Prof. Scovel Richardson, of the Lincoln University Law School faculty, has some legal problems to solve, foremost of which is a suit to force him and his family to move from their home, at 4635 North Market, the home into which they moved about two weeks ago.

The same suit, which was filed Tuesday, October 21, demands action to compel the families of Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Jewell G. Bryant, 4641 North Market and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Henderson, 4649 North Market, to stay out their newly secured homes. The action was filed by two officials of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, acting for a group of white property owners in the neighborhood. Judge William B. Flynn ordered a hearing set for October 30. Henderson and Byrant are postal employees.

OCT 29 1941

Not named in the suit were Dr. and Mrs. Vaughn C. Paynes, 4635 North Market street. The Paynes have resided at the North Market, address for sometime, and, until the past few days, had not been

It was Saturday night, October molested by their white neighbors. 18, just as the LeMoyne Lincoln football came to an end, that stench bombs were thrown on the porch of Prof. Richardson and through the front window glass at the home of Mrs. Byrant. Only damage at the Bryant home a broken window glass while the bad odor caused the trouble at the Richardson home.

Friday morning, October 24, before day broke, a bottle, containing a quantity of the objectionable fluid was thrown through the rear kitchen window at Dr. Payne's home. The bottle smashed the kitchen window, ripped the curtain, an fanally broke on the kitchen floor. No one was hurt.

So far, residental agreement causes have caused Negroes more worry than anything else. Practicaly every case has ended in victory for the social group, it is learned, Prof. Richardson and others will be officially represented by the law firm of McLemore and Witherspoon a conbination that has scored several victories in similar cases.

Argus.
St. Louis, Missouri

HARM NEGRO HOMES

5 Race Families Get Threats

The five colored families residing in the 4600 Block on N. Market St., found themselves with both legal and coercive ouster methods during the past few days. Stench bombs were hurled on two homes Saturday night. Injuction suits to enjoin ownership and occupancy of three home were filed Tuesday.

OCT 24 1941

Bombs Hurled

The stench bomb attack occurred between 11 p. m. and 12 midnight, first at the home of Mrs. Jules Bryant, 4641 N. Market St., then at the home of Floyd Wilson, 4611 Kennerly Ave., and finally at the Home of Scovel Richardson, Lincoln Law School instructor 4635 N. Market St.In the latter case the bomb landed on the front porch. In the two former they were hurled thru windows. The Richardsons had just taken abode in the block the day before. The home of Dr. and Mrs. Vaughn C. Payne, residence in the block about a year, was not disturbed.

Suits Filed

OCT 24 1941

The ouster suits, filed by officers of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange in behalf of a group of property owners in the neighborhood, will be heard in Circuit Judge Wm. B. Flynn's court Oct. 30.

Named as defendants are the Richardsons, Bryants, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Henderson, 4649 N. Market St. The petition asks the court to divest title from them and enjoin them from continuing in the property.

A similar suit was filed against the family of Harry Ball in the 4600 block on Kennerly, three blocks away, and was lost. A suit pendnig aganst colored buyers in the 4600 block Newberry Terrace. x

Stinch bombings occurred five or six times in the 4500 block on N. Market this year, but ceased when a tenant, lying in wait, fired several shots at a perpetrator.

OCT 24 1941

64-1941

MISSOURI

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHITES BRING SUIT TO EVICT FAMILIES IN RESTRICTED AREA

Lincoln University Professor and Other Residents Face Problems In 4600 Block North Market Street.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30—The past few days have been eventful ones for Negroes who have recently moved into the 4600 block on North Market and, as a result, Prof. Scovel Richardson, of the Lincoln University Law School faculty, has some legal problems to solve, foremost of which is a suit to force him and his family to move from their home at 4635 North Market .

The same suit, which was filed Tuesday, October 21, demands action to ~~ousel~~ the families of Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Jewell G. Bryant, 4641 North Market and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hender, son, 4649 North Market, to stay out of their newly secured homes. The action was filed by two officials of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, acting for a group of white property owners in the neighborhood. Judge William B. Flynn ordered a hearing set for October 30. Henderson and Bryant are postal employes.

Not named in the suit were Dr. and Mrs. Vaughn C. Payne, 4635 North Market street. The Paynes have resided at the North Market address for some time and, until the last few days, had not been molested by their white neighbors.

Ten race delegates were in attendance at the 24th annual convention of the American Dietitics Association at the Hotel Jefferson in St. Louis last week.

Pictured, in front fo the downtown hotel, are: (left to right) Miss Marianna Beck, Washington Technical high school, St. Louis; Mrs. Esther Washington, General Hospital No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Mildred Jenkins, Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis; Mrs. Lexie Prince, Provident hospital, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Thelma Carline, Homer Phillips hospital, St. Louis; Miss Georgetta B. White, Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. J. W. Maddux, John A. Andrew hospital, Tuskegee Institute; Miss Lucille Womack, Home Economics Department, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Helen L. Bright, Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D. C. and Arthur L. Glover, Tuskegee Institute. — (Mitchell photo.)

NOV 1944

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

More Negro Homes Stench Bombed

DEC 5 - 1941

Two more homes were stench bombed Sunday evening in the northwest fringe of the colored homes of the city, where more than a dozen such incidents have occurred within the past year.

Odoriferous glass missiles were hurled thru windows at the homes of John Perkins at 4611 Kennerly avenue and Mrs. Emma James, 4570 N. Market street. The first crime took place about 6:30 p.m. and the other closely thereafter and in each case an automobile was observed speeding from the scene. Mrs. Reubena Coleman, who resides upstairs at the latter address, fired five shots at a man who fled after throwing a bomb at the same house Aug. 1. Other attacks were made there July 19-31.

DEC 5 - 1941

A suit to oust three colored families from homes in the 4600 block on N. Market St. is in court. The Real Estate Exchange is representing the white plaintiffs in the neighborhood covenant suit, while the N.A.A.C.P. is taking an active part in fighting the suit.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROTEST JIM-CROW HOUSING PROJECT

APR 26 1941

APR 26 1941

PERTH AMBOY, N. J. April 24—Under fire by civic and church groups is the Perth Amboy Housing Authority which failed to place seven qualified Negro families in the recently completed William Dunlap low cost homes.

Protesting the decision of the local authority to put the families in a separate project for Negroes, to be constructed "sometime," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urged in a letter to Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant to the United States Housing Authority, that the USHA stand firm in admitting "all families who qualify to housing projects now in existence or which may be erected in the future with the aid of Federal funds on the basis of qualifications and need instead of race, creed or co

APR 26 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Negroes Purchasing Property In Restricted Newark Section

(Special Correspondence)

NEWARK, N. J.—Mrs. Cora Ricks, mother of the local Urban League's Executive Secretary, Harold Lett, broke some important real estate ice here this week by announcing that she had purchased a $10,000 home.

Ordinarily, an announcement like that wouldn't amount to much in the way of news; but to those familiar with the circumstances . . . Mrs. Ricks' deal is big news.

For one thing, the location has long been regarded as "restricted" even though the neighborhood is Jewish. Situated in this city's famed third ward at 87 Spruce St., the property was purchased through a white real estate broker for an undisclosed bargain price, the Star-News learned.

Prior to the sale, Mrs. Ricks' son, Mr. Lett, had tried again and again to buy such property in his own name. As a member of Newark's Housing Authority, it was thought that the purchase would be easy because of his position and prominence.

But like others of our race, Mrs. Ricks and her son were soon faced with the same Jim Crow tactics generally used on all colored people, in this State.

The deal was made so quietly, Mrs. Ricks' Jewish neighbors didn't know until she moved in last week that a colored family had taken over. Even now, most of the third ward's colored residents don't know that a family from their own group is now living at Spruce St. and High, the familiar name applied to the neighborhood where Mrs. Ricks' home is located.

Neither do they know that, within a few weeks, Mrs. Ricks and Mr. Lett are scheduled to have another colored neighbor. Another piece of property, next door at 91 Spruce Street, has been purchased by Dr. A. E. Bythewood of 145 W. Market St.

That transaction was made in the same manner as the one made for Mr. Lett's mother.

The sudden "influx" of two of the city's most prominent colored familiies is likely to change the complextion of the Spruce and High vicinity within a year, it was predicted this week, to a point where the adjacent and spacious apartment houses, now occupied by Jews, will be opened up for colored tenants only.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Police Check Mob Of White Tenants In Housing Project

DEC 20 1941

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Attempted mob action to prevent the first colored family from moving into the LaFayette Gardens, low-cost housing project here, was stopped last week by Jersey City police and the local Housing Authority, the Reverend S. E. Hardge, local head of the NAACP announced Friday.

In spite of pronouncements by federal officials, Mayor Frank Hague of this city, and officials of the Housing authority, white tenants held a mass meeting in protest against the moving in of the colored family. The meeting was broken up by the lice, and a petition to the Department of Public Safety for permission to stage a march on the office of the Housing Authority was refused.

The J. C. H. A. also issued a statement that it is a federal policy that there shall be no discrimination on account of race or color in the U. S. public housing program and that it intends to follow this policy.

A request to Mayor Hague and the J. C. H. A. to evict any white tenants who attempt to molest or in any way stop occupancy by colored families, was considered at an emergency meeting of the NAACP executive committee, Friday night, December 5.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

POLICE HALT HOODLUMS ON MAYOR'S ORDER

DEC 13 1941

Organized Effort To Keep Unit 'Lily-White' Meets Municipal Opposition

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64-1941

NEW YORK

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

WHITE NEIGHBORS AID NEGRO FAMILY FACING EVICTION

JUN 20 1941

64

NEW YORK, June 19—(ANP) — Joint effort on the part of a mixed tenant organization and at least one other civic group won a six weeks' stay of eviction for one Negro and one Porto Rican family occupying an apartment house along with many white who the landlord sought to dispossess them, allegedly because of their color. The case was heard by Judge Benjamin Shallick in the municipal court Wednesday.

JUN 20 1941

Dispossess notices handed to Charles Elder and Joseph Sodermeyer, returnable to the court last week, provoked a storm of protest from neighbors when it was learned that the agent for John J. Hoeckh, Inc., landlord, had told Mr. Elder that Negroes were not wanted in the same house with whites. The Elders, who have four children, had been living at the address for three months, and the Sodermeyers, with one child, had been tenants since January.

Word spread like wild fire and the Chelsea-Clinton Tenants league, a mixed organization, plunged into the fray and were immediately followed by the Manhattan council Negro National congress. It was the tenants' league who furnished Hyman Joseph, white, as counsel for the defandants.

It was a crowded courtroom that heard Judge Shallick grant the stay, which permits the two families to remain on the premises for six weeks without paying rent until they can obtain other quarters. There is a possibility, however, that they may continue to live there beyond this period as a result of a conference between Att.y Joseph and a representative of the landlord following the court session.

The plaintiff, it seems, had not expected the racial issue to be raised and rather than experience a fight along that line, he is said to have retreated from his original position.

According to the landlord, the dispossess notices were based upon complaints received from persons in the neighborhood other than tenants in the house who objected to music rehearsals that were held in the apartment of Mr. Elder and Mr. Sodermeyer.

The facts reveal that Elder, who had participated in the recent bus boycott in Harlem and who had written a little song about it, had now organized his neighbors into a choral group for the house. Rehearsals were held in his apartment and that of Mr. Sodermeyer. It was on one such occasion that the landlord's agent visited Mr. Elder to hand him the notice and remarked that the whites in the house objected to his presence. Mr. Elder is said to have opened his door and permitted the agent to see the neighbors pleasantly engaged in friendly intercourse.

JUN 20 1941

64-1941

OHIO

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

THAT "JIM CROW" VILLAGE!

MAR 1 31941

64

MANY RESIDENTS IN THAT SECTION, LINCOLN HEIGHTS OF LOCKLAND, ARE FIGHTING AGAINST MAKING IT A NEGRO VILLAGE, WHICH IF ESTABLISHED, WOULD BE THE VERY FIRST IN THIS COUNTY!

The Incorporators seem to be ashamed to have their names known to the public. We can make a good guess AS TO THE TWO GUYS, BEHIND THE SCHEME! "EASY MONEY" OUTCLASSES HONOR, AMONG SOME PEOPLE!

MAR 1 31941

"PLATE SIN WITH GOLD, AND THE STRONG LANCE OF JUSTICE HURTLESS BREAKS, ARM IT IN RAGS AND A PYGMY'S STRAW DOTH PIERCE IT."

MAR 1 31941

AMONG THE AGENTS OF THE INCORPORATORS OR PROMOTERS ARE A PREACHER, NAMED M. J. MANGHAM OF LOCKLAND AND A MR. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, A BIG N. A. A. C. P. OFFICIAL, WHO ALSO LIVES IN THAT SECTION. JUST THINK OF THAT!

MAR 1 31941

Many of those endorsing this disgraceful proposition are very ignorant people, or else have been misinformed!

"Father forgive them for they know not what they do!"

MRS. HELEN E. COLLINS AND MANY OTHERS ARE FIGHTING THE PROJECT AND EVEN MR. ZEIGLER, THE WELL KNOWN REAL ESTATE AGENT AND PROPERTY OWNER IS VIOLENTLY OPPOSED TO SUCH A DEAL, SO DANGEROUS FOR OUR PEOPLE, FOR THEIR CONDITION IS ALREADY BAD ENOUGH, POOR AS THEY ARE!

MAR 1 31941

A FRIEND OF ATTORNEY EUGENE FULTON, took offense at the statement in the article last week which said: SO-CALLED RACE PRIDE NEGROES ARE SEEKING A LITTLE EASY MONEY AND I DON'T MEAN MAYBE.

MAR 1 31941

THAT HAD NO REFERENCE TO ATTY. EUGENE FULTON, WHO IS ONLY THE LAWYER. IT REFERRED TO THE PROMOTERS AND OTHERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ATTEMPT TO DISGRACE THAT PLACE AND OUR RACE BY THAT SLAVERY DAY "JIM CROW" STUFF.

Dabney.

64-1941
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Members Angry With Rev. Erby Who Joined Whites Seeking To Drive Them From Their Homes

Job With Housing Authority Plays Out When Fight Gets Warm

Rev. Washington Issues Statement

FORT SMITH—Rev. W. M. Erby, the man who several months ago had two jobs, has none today. Rev. Erby, as pastor of the 9th Street Baptist Church, sided with the Fort Smith Local Housing Authority in attempt to dispossess many Negroes, including a large number of the folk he pastored, of their homes. The Rev. Erby was so engaging in his attitude and relationship with the Housing Authority that he was enstalled in office by the Housing Authority and for a brief period attempted to the go between the Housing Authority and the property owners whose homes had condemned.

But the majority of an irate membership recently met and asked for Brother Erby's resignation. Brother Erby was immediately separated from the salary paid by 9th Street members. In recent weeks the Housing Authority has closed the office and cut off the pay check of parson Erby, so he is now numbered among the jobless of Fort Smith.

In the meantime the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., under the leadership of Dr. E. A. Denard, has filed two suits on behalf of the Negro property owners whose property is endangered by condemnation proceedings. Attorney Charles A. Chandler, Muskogee, has been employed to represent the N. A. A. C. P., along with two white attorneys of Fort Smith.

The circuit judge recently denied an injuction asked for against the Housing Authority and the case is now on appeal to the State Supreme Court. It is the intention of the petitioners to carry their case on up to the Supreme Court.

Rev. W. A. Washington, one of the guiding spirits of the N. A. A. C. P. in this city stated to a Black Dispatch reporter Saturday "we are going to win. There has never been a similar case such as we have passed upon and we believe we have an air-tight case."

Washington said that all of the alleged cases that had been decided in favor of the Housing Authority related vacant property, and that the question of occupied property had never been passed upon. "I think we are raising constitutional questions never before brought to the attention of the court," said Washington.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Pastors Fight Negro Homes In White Zone

MAR 15 1941
MAR 15 1941

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — White Roman Catholic and Protestant priests and their churches have joined forces to purge Negroes out of certain sections of Philadelphia, it has become known here with the exposure of letters showing the organization of these forces.

MAR 15 1941

So anxious are these groups to keep Negroes from better homes that they have started the Girard Avenue union and are now raising $12,000 to buy property in order to keep it out of the hands of the Young People's Fellowship, an inter-racial religious group.

MAR 15 1941

The leading spirits in the anti-Negro drive are Fathers James I. Maguire and Thomas Love, of the Catholic church of the Gesu, both of the Jesuit Order, and the Rev. C. Herbert Reese, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal church.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mother's Home Is 'Painted'

Priest Asked Man Not To Buy In White Neighborhood

64

Determined to keep her son, Earl Easton, from occupying a home in the 1400 block north 17th street, in the neighborhood of the Church of the Gesu, a group of hoodlums late last Saturday night plastered the front of the home of his aged and widowed mother, Mrs. William Easton, at 750 south 12th street, with yellow paint and black ink and escaped under cover of darkness.

NOV 1 1941

The act of vandalism, committed while the unsuspecting widow slept, was discovered by another son, Harold, on his return home early Sunday morning.

Several weeks ago two houses in the north 17th street block, across the street from Easton's home, owned by a Jew and rented to colored tenants, were similarly attacked, with the result that the tenants became scared and moved away.

Police Watch Home

The attempt to "get" Easton thru his mother is believed to be due to the fact that the Department of Public Safety had guaranteed Easton protection and the house was being watched by policemen in the district.

Easton told the TRIBUNE on Saturday that he purchased the house at 1416 north 17th street more than a year ago, but did not move in until October 2, when the constable evicted the former tenants.

Talked With Priest

"The same day I moved in," Easton stated, "I received a visit from a Mr. Ryan, who posed as secretary to Fr. Maguire of the Church of the Gesu, and told me that Father wanted to see me. The next evening I went to see Fr. Maguire in company with John Thomas Butler."

NOV 1 1941

"Father Maguire knew all about me," Easton related. "He knew I was a Catholic, that I belonged to St. Peter Claver's, and told me he had been informed that I was a nice fellow. He disclaimed any prejudice against colored people, or against me specifically, but was afraid of the kind of colored people who might move in if I remained."

Asked $6000 For House

"The question of selling the house was discussed," he continued, "and several days later in my absence the tenants permitted several people to see through the house, which has five apartments. The same evening (October 6) Mr. Ryan and a Mr. Riley again visited me, with an offer of $500 more than the $3,500 I had paid for the house. They were peeved when I asked $6000 and as they left one of them remarked that I would be sorry."

Dr. John K. Rice, president of the North Philadelphia Civic League, took Easton to the captain of the district and was promised protection. Other influential colored people in the same neighborhood, among them Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey, 1403 Jefferson st., and Rev. Clarence M. Smith, 1706 Jefferson, pledged their help in any way possible.

NOV 1 1941

Mother Made Ill

The attempt to scare Easton and to force him to sell recalls the efforts made by authorities of the Gesu church to prevent the establishment of the Pyramid club at 1517 Girard avenue and the later purchase of the Friends Meeting House in the same neighborhood, when it was learned that an interracial group was interested in its purchase.

Easton, 38, and unmarried, is a government employee at the Quartermaster's Depot. His father died less than three months ago. His mother, on learning of the incident, became ill and nervous. Eastons' brothers, Harold and William (Bill), are well known local clubmen.

64-1941

SOUTH CAROLINA

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Propose Segregation Of Negroes At Georgetown

MAR 3 1941

GEORGETOWN, S. C.— City Council and county officials were handed two petitions during the week, designed to "make Georgetown a safe place in which to live," but obviously designed to affect the mass of Negro residents in the city and county as a result of recent assault cases and

Monday night an open forum racial clashes in the town was held in the court house, packed to capacity, and out of which two sets of resolutions were formed. One set was given the mayor and the council and a second given county officials. The city resolutions sought to create a chief of police for the city with power to hire and fire inferiors, check more closely illegal gambling and outlawed establishments in the town, for the streets, chase on loiterers, procure better lighting conditions isolate taxi stands and secure a low cost housing project by which Negroes would be isolated to a designated section of the town. Most of the above resolutions were handed county officials in another copy. Both copies were signed by several of the persons attending the meeting.

It is not known whether or not action will be taken on the petitions but inasmuch as many shake-ups are expected in the city government colored residents are not closing their eyes to a possibility. hTe eff sahtroion H
bility. The effort has been since the recent occurence in the town lack of roordination in Georgetown's government.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 3, 1941

Anything to Be Interred

Any inference or lesson that is to one's taste can be drawn from this paragraph of The Nation, New York, "liberal" weekly, of August 30:

"A plan for a housing project for Negroes in a predominantly white section of Buffalo, New York, has drawn a protest from eleven 'civic leaders.' The reason given is simply that Negro residents always cause a decrease in property values. Among the signers of the petition are three labor leaders—the local presidents of the Tug Firemen, the Freight Handlers, and the Grain Shovelers."

The paragraph would be understandable were the city Atlanta or Dallas, but Buffalo is in New York.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

RAPS ATTEMPT TO SEGREGATE DALLAS AREA

JAN 18 1941

Judge W. Atwell Rebukes City For Ordinance On 'Residence By Race'

JAN 18 1941

DALLAS—(ANP)—In one of the clearest and most forceful decisions ever rendered by a Texas court, Judge William H. Atwell last week made clear for all time that racial segregation, as far as housing is concerned at least, is illegal.

While he refused to grant the injunction asked by colored citizens on the strength of the statement by Atty. H. P. Kucera that a jim crow residential ordinance had been rescinded following the service of the suit in the federal court, Judge Atwell left no doubt of his position in the matter when he said:

"We cannot segregate races in America. White, black, red, yellow all have the right to live where they choose. I find that there is no ordinance on the books of the city showing any favoritism nor any effort to make use of an invalid state statute.

"The city made a grevious mistake by passing as an ordinance an invalid resolution on October 16, 1940. It was un-American and had no place in any government. After passing this unconstitutional ordinance a saner thought, if we may call the first thought insane, found its way into being, and the city rescinded the action after the child was only two weeks old."

In spite of the record showing the cancellation of the ordinance, the mayor, city manager and the zoning commissioner denied that force or coercion was used.

Mrs. Christine Patton, a colored woman living in the contested area, testified: "City Manager Aston told me that I could move in on Hatcher street if I would write a letter offering to sell the property for what I paid for it if trouble arose." Aston acknowledged making the suggestion and stated that Mrs. Patton refused.

W. J. Durham, colored attorney of Greenville, Texas, handled the case for the colored citizens and is being congratulated on his courageous procedure and the success of the effort.

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

MAR 24 1941

Racial Dynamism in Dallas

After six months of sporadic violence, the Negro housing war in Dallas, Texas, shows signs of quieting down. Population growth and the removal of more than two hundred families from the site of a low-cost-housing project gave the city a scarcity of cheap Negro homes. Several Negro families edged into white neighborhoods—in some cases after being told by white real-estate dealers that it was all right for them to buy in these blocks. The results were half a dozen bombings and several mysterious fires, beatings, shootings, hangings in effigy, and street riots in which white men, women and children heaved stones and bricks through the windows of Negro homes. Those who tried to halt the terrorism had their lives threatened repeatedly. With irate whites—some armed with Ku Klux pamphlets and political threats—demanding that segregation be enforced, and with federal courts insisting that it not be enforced, Dallas officials were in an unhappy dilemma. They gave some police protection to the threatened Negroes, though without bringing the white terrorists to justice, and effected what may be a temporary solution of the city's Negro housing problem. After passing and then rescinding an invalid segregation ordinance, the city bought out several Negro families and induced others to leave when sellers of the houses refunded their money. In a trouble spot elsewhere, the remaining white families were persuaded that Negroes should have the block, and agreed to sell out. Completion of the public housing project, a year hence, will give decent homes to 650 Negro families; but Dallas has yet to decide what, if anything, will be done for the thousands remaining in barbarous shanties and to provide for orderly expansion of bulging Negro neighborhoods.

MAR 24 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Eighth Bombing Marks Residential War In Dallas: Expect U. S. Action

DALLAS, Texas — (ANP) —A terrific blast that shook houses within a mile radius and was heard over most of the city Thursday night again focussed attention on Dallas' year-old racial housing trouble.

Eighth bombing to take place since January 1, no one was hurt and damage was comparatively light. The explosion occurred at San Jacinto village for Negroes, a housing development against which white neighbors have bitterly fought.

Traffic was tied up for eight or nine blocks and police roped off a square around the village to keep back one of the largest street crowds ever seen here.

Police said the bomb contained at least three sticks of dynamite. It is the type used on WPA projects in this area and since several thefts have been reported in this territory, this may have been the source of the material.

Police Chief James M. Welch said that all the bombs used in the 13 outrages beginning last October 1, have been of this type and unless local officers are able to solve the crimes, federal agents may be brought in because of the possibility that federal materials have been used.

The bomb exploded a few feet from the front door of the apartment of Mrs. Mary Louise Wilson, who at the time was visiting Mrs. Helen J. Brown in another apartment in the U-shaped building. Mrs. Wilson was knocked from her chair to the floor.

The force of the blast reduced a picket fence surrounding the yard to splinters, tore a hole in the ground and shattered a wooden shed covering the gas meters for the various apartments. The panels of two doors were blown out and house furnishings jarred.

The front window of a house across the street was blown in. The apartment of L. C. Reed sustained a splintered back door and broken windows and the windows in the homes of white people living next door to the project were shattered.

An unidentified white man is being hunted as the terrorist. Mrs. Wilson said a white man dressed in khaki pants and a white shirt walked by the village with a brown package under his arm and then walked back again. The blast followed soon afterward.

A number of other persons reported seeing the same person. Because all of the bombs were of the same type, police think they may have been the work of this man.

The San Jacinto village is owned by George Ripley, white former member of the Dallas Park board and prominent realtor. White persons living in the neighborhood objected to the construction and took the matter to court on the ground he was violating the city building code. Ripley won, however.

Chief Welch demanded Friday that his force find the culprit and promised every effort would be made to stop the outrages. He said eight picked officers had been assigned to this detail alone and if present efforts fail, rewards will be offered for information.

Thus far no arrests have been made in any of the outrages. The list and dates follow: October 1, 1940, bombing; October 24, incendiary fire; October 26, bombing; December 3, bombing; December 21, bombing; January 13, 1941, two bombings; January 17, bombing; February 3, bombing; February 11, bombing; March 6, bombing; April 14, bombing; and May 8, bombing.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Federal Action Is Sought From Attorney Gen'l

Stirring Message Is Sent to FDR By N. Y. Group

DALLAS — (ANP)—The wave of terrorism and violence against Negro citizens here received a sharp setback this week when word was received that the powerful American Civil Liberties Union had moved to their defense.

The Civil Liberties union in a stirring message to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and another to United States Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle called on these two officials for prompt federal action in the acute racial situation existing in Dallas. In addition, the union posted an offer of $1,000 reward for information leading to the imprisonment of those responsible for the bombing and burning of at least 16 homes in an attempt to prevent Negroes from occupying legally acquired property.

"Only the intervention of the great department of justice," the union warned the acting attorney general, "can prevent race riots of serious proportions in the immediate future."

THREATENED SCHOOL

In a letter to Mr. Biddle, a copy of which was forwarded to President Roosevelt, the union pointed out that in addition to acts of violence against Negro homes since last fall, a white South Dallas group has openly threatened "death and murder" if the Lincoln High school is reopened in September as a Negro school.

Efforts to enlist the aid of Texas state and municipal authorities to deal with the situation have been futile, the union told Washington, "due more to their unwillingness than to their inability to cope with conditions."

For this reason the union has appealed to the federal authorities for an immediate investigation of the Dallas race crisis, and has urged the department of justice to proceed against those responsible for the attacks on Negro homes on the grounds that they are "violating federal statutes guaranteeing all citizens the equal protection of the law."

FACTS GIVEN PRESIDENT

The facts of the Dallas race crisis which the American Civil Liberties union furnished to President Roosevelt and Acting Atty. Gen. Biddle are as follows:

Since September, 1940, when 400 Negro families were forced to find new homes because of the federal housing project, the Negroes of Dallas and those whites who are willing to deal with them have been subjected to a series of attacks "unprecedented in intensity, frequency and boldness."

So far there have been 13 bombings, one fire of suspected incendiary origin and three firings upon Negro homes.

A list of 19 specific acts of violence against Dallas Negro property owners was submitted by the union to the federal authorities. This list gives the names of the owners, the location of the property and the details of the violence. All details were authenticated by a member of the board of directors of the union who visited the area affected.

NO ARRESTS MADE

There have been no arrests, according to the union, and no action by the local authorities beyond an attempt, soon abandoned, to establish "segregated" districts and to threaten Negroes, into taking up residence in those districts.

Recently white citizens of South Dallas openly threatened bloodshed if the Lincoln High school is reopened this fall as a Negro school. At a meteing of the board of education, a South Dallas delegation announced it would form a guard around the building to keep Negro children out. The Dallas Morning News of July 9 reported that at this stormy board session "there was much talk of death and murder if this situation continues."

RIGHTS VIOLATED

In a letter which the union sent to the White House, it urged President Roosevelt to call the Dallas race situation to the attention of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices recently appointed to abolish discrimination against Negroes in defense industries.

Reminding the President of his statement that the welfare of the Negro is a vital factor in creating the unity required in the national crisis, the union pointed out that "the right to acquire a home and live peaceably in it is an integral part of Negro welfare."

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Dallas Jurist Declares Housing Jim Crow Illegal

JAN 25 1941

JAN 25 1941

DALLAS — (ANP) — In a decision rendered here last week, soundly berating the City Council for passing a segregation ordinance affecting housing, Judge William H. Atwell ruled that racial segregation as attempted by the council, was definitely illegal.

"We cannot segregate races in America. All have the right to live where they choose. The city made a grievous mistake by passing as an ordinance an invalid resolution on October 16, 1940. It was un-American and had no place in any government," the jurist stated.

In spite of the record showing the cancellation of the ordinance, the mayor, city manager and the zoning commissioner denied that force or coercion was used.

W. J. Durham, Greenville attorney, handled the case for the colored citizens.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

FEDERAL JUDGE WILLIAM H. ATWELL RULES HOUSING SEGREGATION TO BE ILLEGAL AND VERY UN-AMERICAN

JAN 25 1941

By FRITZ CANSLER

DALLAS, Texas—In one of the clearest and most forcible decisions ever rendered by a Texas court, Judge William T. Atwell last week made clear for all time that racial segregation, as for as housing is concerned at least, is illegal.

While he refused to grant the injunctoin asked by colored citizens on the strength of the statement by Attorney H. P. Kucera that a jim crow residential ordinance had been rescinded following the service of the suit in the federal court, Judge Atwell left no doubt of his position in the matter when he said:

"We cannot segregate races in America. White, black, red, yellow all have the right to live where they choose. I find that there is no ordinance on the books of the city showing any favoritism nor any effort to make use of an invalid state statue. The city made a grievous mistake by passing, as an ordinance, an invalid resolution on October 16, 1940. It was un-American and had no place in any government. After passing this unconstitutional ordinance a saner thought, if we may call the first thought sane, found its way into being, and the city rescinded the action after the child was only two weeks old".

In spite of the record showing the cancellation of the ordinance, the mayor, city manager and the zoning commissioner denied that force or coercion was used. Mrs. Christine Patton, a colored woman living in the contested area, testified: "City Manager Aston told me that I could move in on Hatcher street if I would write a letter offering to sell the property for what I paid for it if trouble arose." Aston acknowledged making the suggeston and stated that Mrs. Patton refused.

W. J. Durham, colored attorney of Greenville, Texas, handled the case for the colored citizens and is being congratulated on his courageous procedure and the success of the effort.

Thus again Dallas demonstrates the paradoxes of life here. Writing recently in the Baltimore Evening Sun, a columnist states: "The Dallas of today is far removed from the frontier town of the middle 1870's. With all this show of wealth and culture, however, Dallas has not quite erased its link with the era of dug-outs, bear meat, and blazing six shooters. Another striking link with the old, wild days is to be found in the homicide rate and the tremendous volume of lesser crimes. Dallas has twice as much thieving as the ordinary city of its size, and the murder rate is so high that police officials no longer are willing to give it out. Figures, now several years old, show that Dallas was fourth highest among American cities with three and one-half times as many slayings per 100,000 as Chicago and seven times as many as New York. When the killer is a woman, she is almost certain to go free."

And so runs the record of America's most paradoxical city. No one knows what a day may bring forth. Anything can happen here and usually does!

Living in Dallas is an uncertain, exciting and challenging achievement, but interesting, withal.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Can't Segregate Races In America, He Says During Housing 'Fight'

JAN 23 1941

JAN 23 1941

By FRITZ CANSLER

DALLAS, Tex, (ANP)—In one of the clearest and most forcible decisions ever rendered by a Texas court, Judge William H. Atwell last week made clear for all time that racial segregation, as far as housing is concerned at least, is illegal.

While he refused to grant the injunction asked by colored citizens on the strength of the statement by Atty. H. P. Kucera that a jim-crow residential ordinance had been rescinded following the service of the suit in the federal court, Judge Atwell left no doubt of his position in the matter when he said:

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REFUSED TO SELL HOME

In spite of the record showing the cancellation of the ordinance, the mayor, city manager and the zoning commissioner denied that force or coercion was used. Mrs. Christine Patton, a colored woman living in the contested area, testified: "City Manager Aston told me that I could move in on Hatcher street if I would write a letter offering to sell the property for what I paid for it if trouble arose." Aston acknowledged making the suggestion and stated that Mr. Patton refused.

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DALLAS DESCRIBED

"The Dallas of today is far removed from the frontier town of the middle 1870's. With all this show of wealth and culture, however, Dallas has not quite erased its link with the era of dug-outs, bear meat and blazing six-shooters.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Reject Plea To Call Texas Rangers Though Bombings Continue In Dallas

APR 5 - 1941

DALLAS — (ANP) — The thirteenth bombing of Negro homes in Dallas has taken place. The occurrences have been so frequent that leaders and residents have conferred and counselled with authorities until they are disgusted and discouraged. The bombings have come about because whites have resented Negroes moving into a certain tract. A number of colored families who moved into the section have moved out under duress. The city purchased several of the houses where Negroes had bought in order to ease tension.

The only reply which indignant colored residents have received from their mayor, city manager and the city zoning commissioner is that the officials are "doing their best to stop the bombing." They claim to be patrolling the area with police and to be doing their best to apprehend those responsible. Meanwhile no arrests have been made.

APR 5 - 1941

The mayor asks the colored residents to keep hands off. He says that if a man was arrested on suspicion it might provoke a riot. Negroes have asked the mayor to call in the Texas Rangers. There is a feeling that the Rangers might have some effect since they are peace officers but many of them come from distant sections and would have less interest in local affairs. The Texas Rangers are actually the standing army of the state of Texas although there is widespread belief that the outfit is unconstitutional since the federal constitution says that states shall not maintain standing armies. Anyway the Rangers have not been called in.

An ordinance was passed surreptitiously, outlining certain sections of the area as "white" and others as "colored." Federal Judge W. H. Atwell promptly handed down a decision that the ordinance was "insane, unfair and un-American." City officials ducked the decision by declaring that the ordinance had already b en voided before the judge had a chance to pass on it.

APR 5 - 1941

In the meantime three or four brave colored families still remain in the area. Police maintain a desultory patrol but fears are felt for the safety of those who remain.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

DALLAS WHITES BOMB NEGRO RESIDENTS

APR 6 - 1941

DALLAS, April 3—(ANP)—The 13th bombing of Negro homes in Dallas has taken place. The occurrences have been so frequent that leaders and residents have conferred and counselled with authorities until they are disgusted and discouraged. The bombings have come about because whites have resented Negroes moving into a certain tract. A number of colored families who moved into the section have moved out under duress. The city purchased several of the houses where Negroes had bought in order to ease the tension.

APR 6 - 1941

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Housing Segregation Held Legal As Judge Dismisses Local Suit

JUL 17 1941

By E. WASHINGTON RHODES

The United States District Court denied the petition for an injunction to prevent the Philadelphia Housing Authority from certifying any further tenants in the Tasker Street project in a decision handed down by Judge G. Cullen Ganey last Wednesday, July 9th.

The petition was brought to prevent any discrimination against colored applicants in the Tasker Street Project. The complainants set forth that the Housing Authority had adopted a resolution which barred colored tenants from the low-cost housing in the Tasker Street Project.

Resolution Quoted

The Housing Authority adopted the following resolution on April 24, 1941:

"Resolved: That the Philadelphia Housing Authority hereby determines that in the selection of tenants for Tasker Homes, the existing neighborhood pattern be preserved as far as possible."

Judge Ganey in his opinion pointed out that the Tasker Street project contained 1000 units for which there are 4306 applicants of which 3263 were white and 1040 colored. The tenants finally selected as of the date of the action [illegible] white and 56 colored.

JUL 17 1941

Sees No Discrimination

The judge wrote that if the policy of the Philadelphia Housing Authority is carried out in all three projects, James Weldon Johnson, Richard Allen and Tasker projects colored people will occupy 1700 units and white people 1159 units. In other words colored people will have 60 per cent of the low-cost housing and white have 40 per cent.

JUL 17 1941

The court stated that the census figures show that whites needed the 60 per cent and the colored 40 per cent. And if the demands of the complainants were met colored people would have 2200 units and the whites only 659.

According to the evidence Judge Ganey concluded that 80 per cent of the families certified for occupancy on the Tasker Street project of 1000 families were white, and if the basis for the further certification is the Management Resolution of April 24, 1941, the percentage would be still higher, and would thus deny the complainants of the right of occupancy, which, if they are so entitled, would be foreclosed by the present method of certification.

After agreeing that the resolution and method of certification actually barred colored applicants from the project, the Court argued that there was no violation of the 14th Amendment which guarantees equality of citizenship.

The 14th Amendment was not intended to force the co-mingling of the races. The law is met when there is equal accommodations for the races. There is nothing in the law to prevent segregation.

Segregation Not Prevented

Judge Ganey wrote that: "The conduct of a state agency which as here merely implies a legal distinction (basing selection of tenants certified on neighborhood pattern) between the white and colored races — a distinction which is founded on the color of the two races and which always must exist, so long as white men are distinguished from other races by color—has no tendency to destroy the legal equality of the two races."

"The argument cannot be accepted that equal rights cannot be secured to the Negro, except by an enforced co-mingling of the two races. Neither the 13th, 14th or 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution operate to make the Negro race wards of the nation."

"In determining the question of reasonableness, the Philadelphia Housing Authority was at liberty to act with reference to the established usages, customs and traditions of the people, and with a view to the preservation of public peace and good order as well as a promotion of their comfort, which was the purpose for the creation of the Authority. This it is felt the Philadelphia Housing Authority has carefully done."

—A Colored Judge—

64-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Segregation Illegal Says Dallas Judge

JAN 18 1941

Berates Council For Passing Restrictions

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While he refused to grant the injunction asked by colored citizens on the strength of the statement by Atty. H. P. Kucera that a jim crow residential ordinance had been rescinded following the service of the suit in the federal court, Judge Atwell left no doubt of his position in the matter when he said:

ALL HAVE RIGHTS

"We cannot segregate races in America. White, black, red, yellow all have the right to live where they choose. I find that there is no ordinance on the books of the city showing any favoritism nor any effort to make use of an invalid state statute.

"The city made a grievous mistake by passing as an ordinance an invalid resolution on Oct. 16, 1940. It was unAmerican and had no place in any government. After passing this unconstitutional ordinance a saner thought, if we may call the first thought insane, found its way into being, and the city rescinded the action after the child was only two weeks old."

JAN 18 1941

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

$2,500 Reward Offered In Dallas Bombing

DALLAS.—(By Fritz Cansler for ANP)—The recent bombing in Dallas has amused the public such as none of the nearly a score of such atrocities which had gone before with regularity. George A. Ripley, formerly connected with the city government, was the latest victim when an apartment village on San Jacinto was bombed on the night of May 8. The village was originally intended for whites until Mr. Ripley decided that it would be more profitable as a Negro venture. It had just been occupied and while no threats had been made, the bombing, one of the worst of the series, took place.

Upon his return to the city, Mr Ripley had printed and distributed a large number of the following posters.

JUN 8 1941

"$2,500 in cash will be paid to any person who furnishes information leading to the arrest and conviction of person or persons who dynamited or bombed my property at 3401 San Jacinto street, known as San Jacinto Village, on the night of May 8, 1941.

"If more than one person furnishes such information, the reward will be divided accordingly.

"Any information regarding the above bombing should be reported immediately to my attorney, Farley Reasonover, 302 Tower Petroleum building. Telephone Riverside 1945.

"George A. Ripley."

It is thought that this will do more than any of the former acts on the part of officials who have been negligent up to this time in their efforts to stop the outrages. Mr. Ripley in a newspaper article challenged the mayor and city manager to match his offer; but so far no response has been made.

JUN 8 1941

Negro citizens expect that some action will come from the offer of the reward and it has been predicted that nothing would be done until there was threat of damage to property owned or occupied by whites. They are awaiting the outcome of the most recent act in the Dallas drama, "Match Hitler," in Dallas.

A. C. L. U, Posts $1,000 Reward, Texas Race Bombings

Savannah Tribune

Calls For State And Federal Action

Savannah, Ga.

AUG 7 1941

The wave of terrorism and violence against Negro residents of Dallas, Texas today led the American Civil Liberties Union to offer a reward of $1,000 for information leading to the imprisonment of those responsible for the bombing and burning of at least sixteen homes in at attempt to prevent Negroes from occupying legally acquired property.

At the same time the Union called on President Roosevelt and Acting Attorney General Francis Biddle for prompt federal action in the critical Dallas race situation.

"Only the intervention of the Department of Justice, the Union today warned the Acting Attorney General, "can prevent race riots of serious proportions in the immediate future.

In a letter to Mr. Biddle, a copy of which was forwarded to President Roosevelt, the Union pointed out that in addition to acts of violence against Negro homes since fall, a white South Dallas group has openly threatened "death and murder if the Lincoln High School is reopened in September as a Negro school.

Efforts to enlist the aid of Texas State and municipal authorities to deal with the situation have been futile, the Union told Washington, "due more to their unwillingness to their inability to cope with conditions.

For this reason the Union has appealed to the federal authorities for an immediate investigation of the Dallas race crisis. and has urged the Department of Justice to proceed against those responsible for the attacks on Negro homes on the grounds that they are violating federal statutes guaranteeing all citizens the equal protection of the law.

The facts of the Dallas race crisis which the American Civil Liberties Union today furnished to President Roosevelt and Acting Attorney General Biddle are as follows:

Since September, 1940, when 400 Negro families were forced to find new homes because of the federal housing project, the Negroes of Dallas and those whites who are willing to deal with them have been subject to a series of attacks unprecedented in intensity, frequency and boldness.

So far there have been thirteen bombings, one fire of suspected incendiary origin and three firings upon Negro homes

A lists of 19 specific acts of violence against Dallas Negro property owners was submitted by the American Civil Liberties Union who visited the area affected.

There have been no arrests, according to the Union, and no action by the local authorities beyong an attempt, soon abandoned, to establish "segregated districts and to threatened Negroes into taking up residence in those districts.

Recently white citizens of South Dallas openly threatened bloodshed if the Lincoln High School is reopened this fall as a Negro school. At a meeting of the Board of Education, a South Dallas delegation announced it would fofm a guard around the building to keep Negrgo children out. The D-llas Morning News of July 9 ed that at this stormy Board Board session "there was much reported that at this stormy talk of death and murder if this situation continues.

"These acts of violence, the Unions letter to Acting Attorney General Biddle continues "constitute a conspiracy calling for federal action. The persons responsible for the bombing and other acts of violence are clearly guilty of violating Section 51, Title 18 of the U. S. Code. Furthermore, we believe that the failure of state and municipal authorities to provide adequate public protection for the persons and property of Dallas Negroes at the same time furnishing such protection to the white citizens, constitute a denial of equal protection of the law as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

In a letter which the American Civil Liberties Union sent to the White House today, it urged President Roosevelt to call the Dallas race situation to the attention of of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices recently appointed to

abolish discrimination against Negroes in defense industries.

Reminding the President of his statement that the welfare of the Negro is a vital factor in creating the unity required in the national crisis, the Union pointed out that "the right to acquire a home and live peaceably in it is an integral part of Negro welfare.

The offer of a $1,000 reward posted today by the American Civil Liberties Union with the authorities of Dallas, Texas reads as follows:

"The American Civil Liberties Union, a corporation organized under the laws of New York, hereby offers a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,000) to the first person supplying information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for one year or more of any person or persons who took part in or instigated the bombing or setting fire to the property of Negro owners in South Dallas, Texas since September, 1940 for the purpose of preventing the Negroes from occupying this property.

'Information or inquires shoud be addressed to the American Civil Liberties Union at its office, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Information will be held in confidence if desired.

"This offer is made solely in interest of protecting the civil rights of all citizens without distinction, in accordance with the principles embodied in the Bill of Rights.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

PROTEST OCCUPANCY OF NEGRO UNIT BY WHITES

DEC 14 1941

TEXARKANA, Texas, Dec. 4—(ANP)—A wave of protest on the part of Negro citizens here was registered when Texarkana Housing authority announced recently that white people will take over and use the Stevens court housing project, which was built for Negroes. The 124-unit housing project was constructed on federal funds and is in the heart of a huge Negro district, being surrounded by Negroes on the west, north and south.

Fear of race friction is held by local citizens in the event that Negroes are not permitted to occupy the new housing project. Bowie court federal housing project for white people is two blocks away from the Stevens court homes. According to close observers, the situation dates back to objections raised by colored citizens to the new homes being managed by a white man.

When this proposal was made, the Negro advisory committee of the housing authority protested and insisted that a Negro be given the reigns of management. The matter was taken to the district office at Fort Worth and the national office at Washington. Failing to secure the management of the project for a white man, angry white people then laid plans to have Negroes excluded entirely from Stevens court, resulting in the announcement that white people would occupy the homes.

DEC 14 1941

Among the objections cited by Negroes in opposition to whites taking over the Stevens court homes are:

1. That the promise by the Texarkana authority that Negroes will be permitted to occupy part of the Stevens court, in event any room is left after all white defense workers are housed in the project, is unthinkable. The ruse to have Negroes think the crowded housing situation occasioned by defense work around the city is "not in good faith."

2. That the claim that Negroes will eventually take over the project when defense program ends is "a shrewd trick," and that once white people get in, it is unthinkable that southern whites would be, or could be, evicted for Negroes, as that is contrary to southern customs and traditions.

3. That numerous Negro homes were bought and taken over to make room for the court project on the promise that the former home owners would be given choice place first when the project was completed.

Closely watching the situation are the local Negro Business league, Negro Advisory committee of the housing authority and every other civic organization among Negroes here.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

PROTEST OCCUPANCY OF BUILDING BUILT FOR NEGROES BEING USED BY TEXAS WHITES

DEC 13 1941

Unit Is Located In Heart of Negro Settlement And Is Two Blocks From White Section

COLORED PEOPLE PROTEST WHITE MANAGEMENT

DEC 13 1941

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The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Dynamite Negro Family's Home

Neighbors Protesting Terror Act

MAR 14 1941

Explosion Climax Of Campaign To Force Family Out

Censored By Daily Papers

Seattle, Wash. — Petitions demanding that authorities apprehend the persons who dynamited the Lago Vista home of Carl Brooks, Negro teacher, and put an end to a reign of violence and terror, are being circulated this week by indignant residents of that suburban community.

The campaign of intimidation and violence to force the Negro family to leave the modest home they purchased last October was climaxed on the night of Wednesday, February 26, when dynamite was thrown at the home in which two children were sleeping.

The dynamite landed near the house and the explosion shattered every window. The sound of the explosion was heard for an area of several blocks. Brooks was away at the time conducting an educational class at the Lago Vista Old Age Pension Union meeting.

The first act of violence occured a week previous to the use of the dynamite. At that time unknown persons used a large charred log to smash in four windows.

Asked To Leave

Brooks declared that shortly after buying the property he was approached by C. A. Love, a real estate agent. and advised to move because it was a **"restricted area"** in which no **"Negroes were allowed."** Love said he was acting as the result of many complaints.

The petition being circulated by indignant neighbors of the Brooks family asserts that a leader in the campaign to force the Negro family to move is one A. C. Bertelson, a member of the Lago Vista Community club.

MAR 14 1941

At a recent meeting of the club Bertelson is quoted as saying that he was informed by a representative of Sheriff W. B. Severyn's office that it did not disapprove of the campaign of intimidation but would discourage open violence.

The petitions addressed to Sheriff Severyns state that the signers are **"reluctant to believe that this represents your position."**

Rap Violence

"We believe that the foundation of American democracy rests upon the premise that all men are created equal," the petition added. "We unhesitatingly denounce any attempt to stir up hatred, violence or racial strife in this community."

Brooks reports that following the breaking of the windows a county detective investigated. Since the explosion, he said, a deputy sheriff has been on duty in the neighborhood.

The family, particularly the children who are 9 and 13 years of age, are living in constant fear of another outbreak of terror.

W. N. D.

to Governor Langlie; and if the governor is not responsive he will take his case direct to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Clarence Thomas, a newcomer in the neighborhood, said he was told of Bolen's activities by whites who had been approached. These told Bolen they were not interested; a man had a right to live where he chose. Bolen is married to a white woman. Yet, I do not think that entitles him to any extra territorial rights. If Hitler had attended his own business and let other peoples' business alone, in all probability he would have remained in his own country and his mind would be at ease. A hint to the wise is sufficient said Thomas.

The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Negro, White Wife Would Bar Negroes From Neighborhood

W. J. Bolen, 10433-62nd So., a Negro Spanish American War veteran, is reported circulating a petition and interesting his white neighbors to bar other Negroes from the neighborhood. White neighbors apparently slow in responding to Bolen's appeals, he sought the aid of the city police and sheriff of King County.

Bolen is reputed to be persistent. If both the police and sheriff fail him, he will take his protest